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VETO ON THE LAND BILL.

The President's objections are two fold. He objects to the Bill, that it violates the Constitution, and that its provisions are inexpedient.

The President avows himself in favor of making, at an early day, a final disposition of the whole subject of the public lands; and it is not the least of his objections to Mr. Clay's Bill, that it provides for the continuance of the system for five years only, and leaves it discretionary with Congress to make important changes even within that time.

In 1780 Congress proposed to the several States then holding vast land, to cede them to the U. States, and on the part of the U. States, before the cession, made the following pledge as to their disposition:

"Resolved, That the unappropriated lands which may be ceded or relinquished to the U. States by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct republican States; which shall become members of the federal union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence as the other States, &c. &c. That the said lands shall be granted or settled at such times, and under such regulations, as shall hereafter be agreed on by the U. States in Congress assembled, or nine or more of them."

Deeds of cession were executed under this recommendation by New York in 1781, the day the articles of confederation were signed; by Virginia in 1784; by Massachusetts, Connecticut, and South Carolina, within the years 1785, '86, '87. The government went into operation under the present constitution on the 4th of March 1789. The following is the only provision that has a direct bearing on the subject of the Public Lands.

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the U. States, or of any particular State."

The Constitution thus left the compact, before made, in full force. What were they? It is a provision embodied in all deeds of cession under different forms—that the ceded lands "should become a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the confederation, (the ceding State included,) according to their respective portions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." The lands in Florida and Louisiana having been purchased by the United States out of the Common Treasury are, of course, to be disposed of for the Common benefit.

As early as 1785, Congress proceeded to execute these compacts by providing for the sale of the Western Lands and directing the proceeds to be paid into the Treasury, and on the fourth of August 1790, by setting apart the proceeds of the sales for sinking the public debt.

In all the New States containing any portion of the public domains, Congress has reserved to itself the power, by express stipulation, that it shall have the sole primary disposal of the public lands and make such regulation as may secure the title to bona fide purchasers.

From these facts, the President conceives himself justified in drawing the following inferences:

1. That one of the fundamental principles on which the confederation of the United States was originally based, was that the waste land of the west within their limits should be the common property of the United States.

2. That those lands were ceded to the United States by the States which claimed them, and sessions were accepted on the express condition that they should be disposed of for the common benefit of the States, according to their respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

3. That, in execution of these solemn compacts, the Congress of the United States did, under the confederation, proceed to sell these lands, and to put the avails into the common treasury; and under the new constitution, did repeatedly pledge them for the payment of the public debt of the United States, by which pledge each State was expected to profit in proportion to the general charge to be made upon it for that object.

The Land Bill of Mr. Clay, he considers as violating "the pledge given to the States before a single cession was made, as abrogating the condition on which some of the States came in-

to the Union, as setting at nought the terms of cession, spread over the face of every grant under which the title of that portion of the land is held by the Federal government.

Twelve and a half per centum is to be taken out of the net proceeds of the land sales and to be distributed among the seven New States. The same States are to receive also of the residue, their due proportion with the rest according to the ratio of the general distribution. This planely violates the deeds of cession. They provide 'that the lands shall be a common fund, (not only for the States which were then but for those, which shall become members of the Federal Union, the new as well as the old,) to be distributed according to their usual respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure.' But the Bill grants in the first instance an arbitrary proportion—twelve per centum to the New States, the residue to all not in the proportion of the general charge and expenditure, but in the ratio of the Federal representative population.

The President next objects to the Bill because it appropriates a portion of the proceeds to works of internal improvement and education within the States. It violates the principles in the message containing his objections to the Maysville road bill; and which, he thinks, have received the unequivocal approbation of the people. The proceeds of the sale of the public lands are as much a part of the revenue as that arising from the customs, and if a direct appropriation from the Treasury in aid of local improvements, be constitutional, the President professes himself unable to see why the appropriation in the bill for the same purpose and from the same fund is not open to the same objection. If the money of the people of the United States cannot be applied to local purposes through their own agents, as little can it be permitted to be thus expended through the agency of the State Governments.

The object of the bill is not to return to the people an unavoidable surplus but to create a surplus for the purpose of distribution. The bill virtually distributes part of the public revenues among the States. Without departing from the principle Congress, can go a step farther, and increase the fund for distribution until the State Governments shall derive all their funds from the Treasury of the U. S. A more direct road to consolidation, the President thinks could not be devised. It would release the state governments from the wholesome responsibility to the people from whom they raise the revenue for their support and throw them for independence on the Treasury of the Union.

The President professes himself unable to perceive what benefits accrue to either the old or new States, from the system of distribution which the bill proposes, if it were not otherwise objectionable. The old States receive their proportion of seven eighths of a sum annually—while they pay their due proportion of the whole. The Government of the States will receive seven dollars while the people of the States pay eight. The Bill in effect proposes to distribute a dead loss in the ratio of eight to seven, in addition to the expenses of collection and other incidental losses. To the new States it is injurious inasmuch as it makes the interest of the Old States to raise the price of public lands, as the fund in which they drew for the current expenses, thus retarding the settlement, which it is their true interest to promote. On the whole, the President adheres to the opinion expressed in his annual message of 1832.

On the whole, I adhere to the opinion expressed by me in my annual message of 1832, that it is our true policy that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of revenue, except for the payment of those general charges which grow out of the acquisition of the lands—their survey and sale. Although these expenses have not been met by the proceeds of sales heretofore, it is quite certain they will be hereafter, even after a considerable reduction in the price. By meeting in the Treasury so much of the general as arises from that source, they will hereafter, as they have been heretofore, be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, according to compacts of cession.

This plan for disposing of the public lands impairs no principle, violates no compact, and deranges no system. Already has the price of those lands been reduced from two dollars per acre to one dollar and a quarter; and upon the will of Congress, it depends whether there shall be a further reduction of the duties upon imports, it seems but equal justice that the chief burden of the west should be lightened in an equal degree at least. It would be just to the old States and the new, to conciliate every interest, disarm the subject of all its dangers, and add another guarantee to the perpetuity of our happy union.

Life.—Life is the season of budding, for then the mind is green like the rose bud in its germ, occupying the middle color, or that medicine of knowledge needful for its present state. But in a happier state of being, it will glow in full bloom like the expanded rose wearing all the colors of divine wisdom and beauty, and growing brighter and lovelier throughout all eternity.

[FROM THE ARGUS.]

Washington City, Dec. 26, 1833.

DEAR SIR:—Yesterday being Christmas—and regarded as a holiday, neither branch of Congress was in session. And the Senate only, have been in session to-day. Mr. Clay, agreeably to previous announcement, commenced his speech to day, relative to the removal of the deposits from the U. S. Bank. As the basis of his remarks, he offered two resolutions, the one controverting the power of the President to remove the deposits, and censuring him for removing Mr. Duane because Mr. D. would not remove the deposits; the other, declaring the reasons assigned by Mr. Taney for the removal, to be insufficient. The language of the resolutions, of the former in particular, is extremely uncourteous, and full of the spirit of Henry Clay. The latter one is very proper, perhaps, as basis of an argument.

The Senate Chamber was crowded to listen to the promised speech. Many ladies were in attendance. The Senate Chamber, however, including the galleries, will not accommodate more than four or five hundred persons at most and in fact, will hardly accommodate the former number, I should judge.

Mr. Clay began his remarks with a very bold assertion. He said, we are in the midst of a revolution! Bloodless, to be sure, thus far; but progressive, and alarming, nevertheless. The positions which he argued from were, in substance—1st. That the President, and not the Secretary, had removed the deposits. 2dly, That in doing this, he had usurped authority beyond all precedent, except that in the case of Caesar, when he drove Metellus from the Treasury, and seized the public monies. Mr. Duane was of course compared with Metellus, and was more than once styled by the orator, "poor Duane!" Nothing was said, however, about poor Duane's "papa!"

As a speaker, a debater, Mr. Clay comes up to my expectations, but in nothing does he exceed them. His status is tall, commanding and good. His utterance is moderate and distinct. His gestures are rather graceful and easy, though marked by much sameness. They are seldom very violent, though at times somewhat too much so, according to my notion of propriety. He has a habit of thrusting his hands into his pockets while speaking, which, if it is intended to show him to be at ease and unembarrassed, is nevertheless in very bad taste. It proceeds, no doubt, from sheer carelessness. The graces are studied less by all public speakers here, than I had supposed.

On this occasion Mr. Clay was systematic in his reasoning, and lucid as to his own views. And in all respects I could not but regard the speech as being decidedly more logical, argumentative, and worthy of admiration, than any thing which has before been uttered in either branch of Congress during the present session upon the side of the opposition members. The federal prints, I perceive have praised Mr. Mc Duffie's speech very much. But that praise must be entirely gratuitous and unmerited, in the estimation of every candid mind that shall peruse it with the expectation of finding in it sound argument or persuasive oratory, calculated to convince and lead off with it the judgment. Bank presses, only, ought to feel bound to give that speech currency. It is altogether unworthy the past reputation of its author. But not so, I should say, is the speech of Mr. Clay.—To be sure, in this last, there were parts which partook of coarseness and even vulgarity.—And so his friends will feel constrained to admit. Crimination of the President, and even abuse, was to be expected. But as a whole, it was undeniably well concocted and well said, considering the subject, and the side of the subject upon which he was engaged, and the embittered feelings of hostility entertained by the man towards the President.

Having said this much of the man, his matter and manner, I must not be understood as admitting that he satisfactorily established either of the positions with which he set out. He could not do so, for they are not founded in truth. Nor do I believe that his argument thus far, though ingenious as an argument and well arranged, will convince a single reader in the country, that either the President has violated the Constitution, or that Mr. Taney has acted injudiciously, in the removal of the deposits.—He proved what every body knew before, that the President was urgently bent upon a removal of the deposits. But not that he did remove them without the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being. He proved that the President removed Mr. Duane from office. But not that he did so for the reason that Mr. D. was opposed to a removal of the deposits. Nor did he maintain in a manner which is not susceptible of a complete refutation, the position that in doing these things the President acted beyond the scope of his authority.—suppose it were admitted that the President had done them all.

But he has not finished. At his request, the opposition adjourned the Senate till Monday, when he will resume his discourse. It is understood that he intends then to take up the alleged insufficiency of Mr. Taney's reasons for removing the deposits. Mr. T. will then, no

doubt, receive a due share of Mr. C's opprobrium. But he can bear it. He has nothing to ask or to dread on this score. I could not gather from any thing Mr. C. said, what will be Mr. C's probable course in regard to Mr. Taney's confirmation. This will, perhaps, be developed on Monday.

In the course of Mr. C's remarks, he declared that the U. S. Bank had more money in its vaults than it knows what to do with! If this be so, why in the name of justice, do its friends boast longer of their good will towards the prosperity of the country? Why do they stand by and witness the alleged convulsions of the mercantile community, occasioned by the scarcity of money? Do they intend to exert their tremendous means to the destruction of business, in the hope that they can drive the people to give them a new charter? Vain, idle thought! It is this mistaken policy that has damned them. The people have seen, and now feel, that this institution has no sympathy with them, beyond the sordid, cold, calculating purpose of extracting from them their hard earned money.—Why should they cherish such an unfeeling, un pitying, unsympathising creature in their bosoms—with its fangs extending on every side to suck away their vitality?

The House will be in session to-morrow.—Mr. Polk of Tennessee, a friend of the administration, has the floor in answer to Mr. McDuffie. I doubt, however, whether he will commence his reply until Monday, as Fridays are usually consumed by the House in private business. However, every thing here is made subservient to speech making. All things and all rights, and I may say all interests are made secondary to the wish of any who avows an inclination to make a speech! You have no just idea what a waste of time and waste of public money is in this way incurred. If men who wish to talk would go at it and consume only so much of the public's time as is required for them to have their talk out, it would be tolerable. For then the men, if not the subject, would after a while and comparatively at an early season, become exhausted. But where the whole business of a co-ordinate branch of Congress must be stayed and adjourned over, day after day, first to give a man time to prepare a speech, and secondly to give him time to utter it, it is a species of extravagance of which the people have good reason for complaining. For instance, Mr. McDuffie's speech cost the House at least four days, though only two were consumed in the delivery of it. Mr. Clay's speech in the Senate will cost that body nearly double that number of days. Were either of them in our State Legislature, he would feel compelled to go through the whole of such efforts in at least twenty-four hours.—And, I doubt not, they would in such a case, do it quite as much to their own credit and to the satisfaction of the public, as they do now, and in their condition and with the indulgences granted here; I presume, however, that it is all in vain to hope for a better state of things in this respect. As poor Graham of New York said, when about to yield to the foolish duel in which he fell, but while his whole judgment and soul was averse to the practice of settling disputes in that way—"what can a poor devil do against the supremacy of custom?"

Yours very truly,

Colonel Barre, the celebrated friend of the rights of America in the British Parliament, in travelling through this country, some years previous to the revolution, paid a visit to the Governor of Connecticut, of whom he made inquiry respecting the constitution of the country. His excellency informed him that, literally speaking, there was no government whatever; that as to his power, he was a mere cipher; that the legislature met only to wrangle and do nothing; in a word, it was mere anarchy and confusion, whenever any active step was to be taken; and that upon the whole, the people generally governed themselves, every man doing as he pleased. The conversation changed; and the colonel spoke of the face of the country; the improvements every where visible; and the universal appearance of plenty and happiness in the fields, dwellings, and clothing of the people. The governor assented, and said he believed there was hardly a country in the world that excelled it in all those particulars. Such, said the colonel, were the effects of the no government he had just expatiated upon.

A Hopeful Family. Loring Carter, who was convicted of Burglary in this town last week, and sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years, is one of three brothers. Of the other two, Horace was executed in this town in December, 1825, under circumstances which are still fresh in the recollection of the public. The other was convicted the same year, at Springfield, of an offence for which he was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

[Worcester, Mass. Spy.]

Music and Millinery. A man from somewhere 'up country' entered a milliner and mantua-maker's shop a few days since with a roll of music in his hand, and after looking around him for a while, said to a pretty girl behind the

counter:—'I want to ask a favor of you, Miss. Pray, what is it, sir? asked the fair vender of tape and bobbinet. 'Whoy, I want you to play this 'ere piece of music for me. I'm not slow on the fife—but when you come to the garman flute music, I'm run up a stump. I bought it over to the music store yonder and nobody could play it, and so I thought I'd call on you, if you'd be so kind.' Upon my soul sir, said the girl, laughing, and looking rather surprised. 'I cannot play on the flute.'—'Can't you? why now, that's strange. May be the lady of the shop can though—'cause you look so young, that you mayn't have learnt the thrade yet. 'No, sir, the lady does not play either.' Whoy now, that's stranger still, hav'n't you got any body that can play? I'll gin a fip any time to hear the piece, so as I can play it when home.' 'I assure you, sir, nobody plays here.' 'Well, I beg your pardon, Miss,' said the countryman backing out, 'I might be mistaken; but you have got a sign in your window which says, All kinds of fluting done here. [Balt.]

Friendship.—I do not believe that friendship is always a plant of tardy growth, but that its increase depends on fruitful soils, genial rains, and delicate, but assiduous cultivation. When this plant suddenly springs up, towering, verdant, and fruitful, it must be attributed to the kind hearts and hands that have made it so prolific—and although it has not withstood the tempests of trial by which its permanence may be tested, it bids fair to endure them bravely when duty demands the sacrifice.

The following dialogue was held by a father and his little boy, who was being instructed in that excellent lesson which teaches little boys and girls the names of their papas and mamas, and the place of their abode, in case of being lost. It is a proof of the aptness of young minds to discover the peculiar characteristics of their elders with whom they are in familiar intercourse, and upon whom they are dependent for their little comforts.

Q. Where do you live?
A. No. — street.
Q. What is your father's name?
A. —
Q. What does he do?
A. He speaks in court.
Q. What does your mother do?
A. (After a little consideration.) She buys things.—[N. Y. Standard.]

Striking.—There has been a general strike among the workies at Paris. The Bakers being ambitious to extend their do-mains, declared that a revolution was needed, and although not exactly bread up to arms, soon reduced their crusty masters to terms. The Tailors called a council of the Board to determine what measures should be taken, and looking on the Bakers as the flour of chivalry, concluded to adopt them as a pattern, and follow suit. The consequence of which was, that an insurrection was lighted up among the Candle-makers, which, however wicked it might appear in the eyes of some persons, developed traits of character not unworthy of ancient Greece. At this the Butchers became emboldened, and perceiving how much they had at stake, declared they would bring down their employers upon their marrow-bones, or else would draw their heart's blood, upon which the latter looked rather sheepish, and began to draw in their horns. The Shoemakers, finding how all the other trades were moving, began to was warm in the cause, declaring by their souls that they would not be the last to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, and that they would strap their masters until they should make them as pliable as dog skins.—[N. Y. Star.]

A new method of taking a profile.—Early on a very cold morning, a travelling profile cutter called at a house of a wag, and inquired if he wanted a profile taken. 'Yes,' was his reply, 'I want yours taken from my door.'

"What are you jumping after?" said a school-master to an urchin who stood up to his eyes in a shirt collar. "I wanted to spit, Sir," was the reply, "and I was jumpin' up to try to spit over my dickey."—[Salem Gaz.]

BACHELORS. Newton, Galileo, Michael, Angelo, Locke, Hume, Pope, Bacon, Voltaire, and Cowper, were among the very many distinguished men who have lived a life of single blessedness.

A negro girl was recently hung at Baltimore for poisoning a family. On taking off her clothes she was found to be tightly corseted, and rigged out with as much care, as though she had attired herself for a festival.

A wooden building in Gardiner, occupied by Mr. Henry and John A. Rooth, as a Dry Goods and Grocery store, was destroyed by fire on the 24th ult. together with most of its contents. There was no insurance.—[Maine [Saco] Democrat.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, JANUARY 14, 1834.

THE LEGISLATURE. A reference to the proceedings of our Legislature will show that they have fully engaged in the business of the Session & that they are not likely to want for employment for some weeks to come. The militia, poor debtors, pauper system, licenses for sale of ardent spirits, education &c. are among the standing and prominent subjects which are to engage the attention of the Legislature. Each of these subjects have been legislated upon until the people are utterly at a loss to know what the law is or when they are acting in compliance with its provisions, nor do we anticipate any material improvement during this Session. Each year has witnessed an alteration in the laws relating to these subjects or some attempt at it, yet each remains as fruitful a subject for discussion as at first. The militia system was nearly brought to perfection last winter we hope it may be completed. Poor debtors are almost entirely relieved from the necessity of paying their debts, and we hope they will soon be emancipated from any obligations of that kind. We have a personal interest in any relief that may be afforded to this unfortunate class of persons. How can a man pay his debts when he is shut up in jail, or when his property is taken away from him by an officer? As to Licenses to retailers it is a subject requiring some prudence in the regulation of it. So far as our knowledge extends the existing laws are almost entirely disregarded & therefore it would perhaps be wise to repeal them. Laws that are disregarded which public sentiment will not allow to be enforced are not merely useless—they are pernicious. Still we doubt the expediency of attempting to make people temperate by law. Legislation may follow as closely as it chooses but must not lead public sentiment on this subject. It is fashionable, or to speak more properly, popular, to declaim in favor of education, and a plain honest and unsuspecting man might wonder how it happens, when all our legislators are so friendly to the cause so little should be done to promote the interests of education. We do not so much want new laws on this subject as a disposition to avail ourselves of the benefits secured to us by those now in existence. All these are important subjects, but a more important one still is excessive legislation, to which we have been for many years exposed and as there exists some difference of opinion on the various topics to which we have referred in the course of these remarks we hope our law-makers will be cautious not to commit themselves, as it may lead to loss of popularity and other unpleasant consequences.

CONGRESS. If any of our readers are anxious to know what is being done in Congress we can only say that from the last information we can obtain they are talking about the Bank and the removal of the deposits, abusing the administration and calling for papers. The subject is an important one. A contest is now going on between corruption and liberty—between the Bank and the people of the United States. Henry Clay aspires to be the champion on one side and Andrew Jackson chosen by the people for that purpose, is attempting to protect them from the control and despotism of a moneyed aristocracy. The feed attorneys of the Bank, the presses it has bought up—the slaves whom it has purchased and those who fear its frown may clamor as loudly as they please, and plead as long and as eloquently as the Bank will pay them for seditious, but the People—the great mass of the community neither fear its threats nor seek its bribes, but are decidedly opposed to its schemes, and prepared to sustain the President in every opposition to its intrigues which the law will authorize. The hirelings and even the debtors of the Bank, do not represent the will or the wishes of the people on this subject. They grieve for the distress it has the power and the will to occasion, to portions of the community, but the very power which it exerts shows the necessity of resisting it. If these things are done in the green tree what would be done in the dry. The inhabitants of our cities may suffer and they may peit on for the restoration of the deposits, but let Congress beware of taking petitions from a single city for the voice of the State to which it belongs. The friends of the Bank may threaten to take the head of the Secretary or even of the President. The people do not threaten but if necessary they will act. The opponents of the Bank have nothing to fear from violence. Let them be true to the people and to the trust they have reposed in them, and all will yet be well.

Dr. Mason, the Representative from this District was qualified and took his seat in Congress on the 27th of Dec.

Legislature of Maine.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Friday, Jan. 3. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Tappan of Augusta.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committees of the House and they were appointed as follows:—

On Contested Elections.—Messrs. Jewett, of Portland, Hinkley of Bluehill, Woodman of Buxton, Hyde of Bath, Moore of Dover, Morrill of Belgrade, Bolster of Rumford.

On Leave of Absence.—Messrs. Spear of Thomaston, Knowles of Ripley, Stevens of Pittston, Thomas of Lincolnville, Hill of Waterborough.

On Finance.—Messrs. Jewett of Portland, Batchelder of Union, Johnson of Cornish, Prince of Turner, Nichols of Stuben, Tyler of Farmington, Randall of Harpswell.

On Change of Names.—Messrs. Lowell of Sangerville, Corbet of Lisbon, Carland of Jefferson.

On County Estimates.—Messrs. Soule of Freeport, Hall of Hartford, Dollier of Kingfield, Knight of Monroe, Parsons of Minot, Foxcroft of New Gloucester, Plummer of Alfred.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Benson of Winthrop, Perry of Lincoln, Brown of Bowdoin, Robinson of New Castle, Hobson of Hollis, Keene of Brewer, Goud of Whitefield.

On Bills of third Reading.—Messrs. Washburn of Livermore, Jarvis of Ellsworth, Vose of Augusta, Cilley of Thomaston, Robinson of Hallowell, Jewett of Portland, Thayer of Paris.

On Pay Roll.—Messrs. Chadwick of Gardiner, Emerson of Boothbay, Goud of Whitefield, Lamb of Clinton, Lathrop of Searsmont.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 4. The President announced the Standing Committees of the Senate as follows:—

On Bills in the Second Reading. Messrs. Farnham, Groton, Pease, Howard, Frye, Prescott, Knowlton, Brigham, Allen, Kelsey, Farnsworth, and Brown.

On Engrossed Bills. Messrs. Cobb, Rogers, Cogswell, Bradbury, Pierce, Tobin, Smith, Manning, Emmons, Porter, and Labaree.

The Joint Standing Committees were announced on the part of the Senate and sent down to be joined by the House.

The Secretary of State came in and laid up on the table a communication from the Governor, transmitting the annual Report of the Adjutant General and accompanying documents—read, and 600 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Legislature.

The Senate then went into Convention.

CONVENTION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

Representatives' Hall.

Agreeable to previous appointment, a Convention was formed at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the 8th Senatorial District.

And Anson G. Chandler was chosen.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of Councillors and Secretary of State.

The following gentlemen were elected: Nathaniel Clark, Edmund Mann, Asa Clark, Samuel Moore, John H. Jarvis, John O'Brien, and Edward Williams.

And Roscoe G. Greene was elected Secretary of State.

Monday, Jan. 6. Orders from the House, in relation to the action to be maintained against debtors escaped from jail—in relation to appointing a day subsequent to their enactment, on which all statutes shall take effect—appointing a Joint Standing Committee on Division and alteration of Counties, were passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Bradbury, Knowlton, Labaree, Chandler and Kelsey joined to the last mentioned committee.

The order appointing a committee to employ a draftsman came up, was passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Groton & Tobin were joined.

Petitions of Thomas B. Parks, et al. for a Bank in Berwick—of Jere. Paul to be set off from York to Elliot—of Jacob Hunt et al. to be incorporated into a milldam company—of Joel Wellington, that the Land Agent be empowered to sell him the timber on certain lands belonging to this State were severally read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Prescott.

Ordered, That the Joint Standing Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all the laws of this State relating to Innholders and Retailers, and adopting a substitute which shall be plain and more intelligible.

Mr. Cobb presented the following Resolve authorizing the Governor to appoint agents to protect the timber lands in the State, viz:—

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized forthwith to appoint some suitable person, whose duty it shall be to watch and protect the timber lands belonging to the State for the purpose of preventing depredations, and that he take such other measures in relation to that subject, as he may think proper, until a Land Agent shall have been appointed and duly qualified.

Mr. Cobb stated that it was ascertained that 6000 persons were at present employed in cutting timber in the State, that there was no Land Agent or sub-agent to protect the State's lands from depredation, and that the Governor was not by the existing laws authorized to employ any.

The Resolve was twice read and passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday Jan. 6. Remembrance of the town of Weld against forming a new county, was presented by Mr. Holmes of Jay, and referred to the committee on Incorporation of Towns.

23d CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

Thursday Jan. 2. In Senate Mr. Sprague submitted a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate the amount of trade between the United States and the British North American colonies; the British West Indies; the Danish West Indies; and the Swedish West Indies, since the 30th day of September, 1833; and the amount of imports and exports of American and foreign produce, distinguishing between the same.

Orders of the Day. The resolution requiring of the Secretary of State a copy of Mr. Duane's commission as Secretary of the Treasury, and a copy of the one under which Mr. Tany now acts, was adopted. Also a resolution requiring the Post Master General to furnish a statement of the amount of money borrowed for the Department within the current year, and the names of the persons or corporations of whom it has been obtained.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution in regard to the Deposits, and Mr. Benton occupied the floor until the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after some unimportant business, Mr. Polk continued and concluded his remarks upon the resolution of re-committing Mr. Taney's report upon the removal of the deposits, to the committees of Ways and Means. Mr. Binney having obtained the floor, moved an adjournment, which was carried.

In the House. Mr. Binney presented the memorial of the officers of several of the Philadelphia Banks, praying for the restoration of the deposits to the U. S. Bank, heretofore mentioned in this paper. It is signed by the Presidents of nine Banks only, the others refusing to submit to the mammoth. Among those who refused is the Girard Bank. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The motion of Mr. Polk to recommit to the Committee of Ways and Means the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the Deposits, together with the instructions moved by Mr. McDuffie, came up. Mr. Polk spoke in reply to Mr. McDuffie, in an able and eloquent manner, until the House adjourned.

[FROM THE ARGUS.]

Washington City, Jan. 2, 1834.

MY DEAR SIR:—This has been a proud day for the friends of the present national administration—a proud day for the cause of the American people, distinguished from the cause of the American aristocracy—from the cause of the Bank jobbers and money changers—from the cause of the federal party, now constituted of Clay nationalists, Calhoun nullifiers, and Webster Hartford Conventionists! Mr. Benton of Missouri, has earned this day the eternal gratitude of the republican friends of the National Administration, as he has excited the admiration of all lovers of chaste eloquence, dictated by stern, unyielding, indignant patriotism, who had an opportunity of visiting this day the Senate of the United States. His reply to Mr. Clay upon the deposit question was commenced and thus far is admirable, powerful, irresistible. Never were the shots of an adversary so effectual—so overwhelming. Clay received them, as could not but be the case. Every muscle of his body, as also of every opposition member of the Senate, curled and shivered under them like green leaves upon a bed of coals! I understand now, full well, why Mr. Benton has heretofore been the object of perpetual denunciation, persecution and railery, with the federal presses throughout the country. He is the lion in their path—the "invincible armada" in the way of their hatred of the President—he is the tower of strength that shields the cause of the people, upon the floor of the U. S. Senate, from the mad schemes of ambition and of personal vengeance which are there instituted by infuriated, disappointed—Senators.

Manner of Mr. Benton, as a speaker, is in harmony with his matter—strong, argumentative, confident, fearless, and marked with noble frankness. His personal appearance is fine and commanding. His stature is large and full; his countenance little florid, open and of a generous aspect; his forehead high, and eye keen yet softened with a mildness which divests it of every indication of low subtlety. In fine, his figure is in all respects a fine model of a man, more symmetrical and perfect than is often met with among those of the present age and generation.

Imagine then, such a man—one of giant intellect, disciplined to habits of ceaseless industry—of fearless spirit—of noble stature—of perfect command of language, and of graceful action suited to the intellect and language excited rising in the American Senate, amid the representatives of twenty four sovereign States, and surrounded without the bar of the Senate and in the galleries, by a crowded audience of both sexes, educated and refined above the generality of assemblages;—Imagine, I say, such a man, rising under such circumstances, fired with generous and patriotic resentments at (to say the least) supposed violations of the constitution of this country, and at unwarrantable assaults made upon various public officers, who are possessed of his own ardent friendship and respect;—rising to resist those violations, and to vindicate that constitution; and to repel those assaults.

Imagine, further, that you see and hear him pouring forth volley upon volley of overwhelming, convincing, invincible argument—seizing and turning the very cannon and artillery of his haughty and presumptuous enemy back in dreadful devastation upon that enemy. Imagine yet again that you see that enemy, reeling, cringing, falling in shame and confusion before the mighty

shocks which he had provoked, and then you have the picture—the thrilling scene before you, which was this day presented in the Senate of the United States!

I could not but turn an eye of pity towards Mr. Clay occasionally, during this tremendous cannonading which Mr. Benton gave him. In vain did Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, strive to relieve him by frequent conversation. It resembled the woe-stricken aspect of an agitated mother, witnessing the most excruciating operation of the heated iron searing the mangled flesh, or of the dissecting knife separating the quivering arteries, of her own offspring! Useless—useless was it also, for Mr. Poindexter to approach him and declare in tones of impotent malignity, "Benton is a damn'd blackguard!" No—stroke succeeded stroke—shot followed shot, in rapid marches for Mr. Clay to be thus diverted, or his keen torments allayed.

Mr. Benton turned back Mr. Clay's attacks upon Mr. Taney's politics, religion, Missouri vote, and character for integrity in grand style; as also the missiles which Mr. Clay had flung at the Vice President. His threats of the Secretary of the Senate, and reproach of the Clerk of the House relative to the removal of subordinate clerks, were likewise met and rebuked most judiciously by Mr. Benton. And at every point has Mr. C. been met by the latter in the most happy and successful manner. I doubt whether a more triumphant effort was ever witnessed upon that floor. If this speech shall be accurately reported it will be read with great interest. In print it must fall far short of that force and animation which attended its expression and utterance. Nevertheless, it cannot but be read with great pleasure by the friends of the administration in particular, and by the public in general.

In the House, Mr. Polk concluded his remarks in reply to Mr. McDuffie. And a complete refutation he has furnished, of the sophistry of the latter gentleman. Mr. Polk is from Tennessee; is a lawyer by profession—has been three terms in Congress before the present. He is somewhat below the middle size in stature—has the marks of a student written upon the countenance—is in reality a man of great industry, research and scrutiny—very agreeable and animated speaker—methodical and logical in his argument, adhering more to matters of fact and relying less upon the resources of his imagination, than most of the speakers in the House who have preceded him in the present session. His argument in the present instance will read well, and persuade powerfully.

Mr. Binney of Philadelphia, has the floor to-morrow. He possesses high reputation as a lawyer and advocate, but he has no experience as a legislator or statesman. He is for the Bank and a restoration of the deposits. When he spoke a few days since I was greatly disappointed in the arguments which he employed. They were too technical for a legislative body, and too quibbling for a man of his high reputation as a Lawyer. But to-morrow he will make his great effort, no doubt. He ought to be successful so far as his side of the question admits of success. But those who know him say, that it will be his last speech—that he will retire disgusted with the result of his own endeavors.—All which remains to be seen. Yours, truly, CECIL.

[From the Daily Age.]

CONGRESS. By Sunday Evening's mail, we received two numbers of the Globe, containing the proceedings of Congress, for Monday and Tuesday 30 and 31st ult.

In the Senate, on Monday, a letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, responding to the resolution of Mr. Clay submitted on the 19th ult. requiring the entire correspondence of Mr. Crawford, extracted and referred to in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also the correspondence &c. of Agent appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury last summer, to confer with the State Banks.—The letter is a triumphant vindication of the Secretary of the Treasury from the ungenerally insinuations thrown out against his integrity by Mr. Clay, in an infuriated moment. After the document had been partly read, Mr. Clay finding it to cut rather close, made an effort to have the reading dispensed with but failed in the attempt.

After the reading was finished, Mr. Clay took up his Speech on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the Deposits, and continued 'till past 3 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned. The correspondent of the Boston Morning Post gives the following graphic account of the proceedings of the day.

The Vice President tapped gently on his table precisely at 12. The Chaplain offered a prayer; and then, oh, unutterable grief! Mr. Taney's "Read to the Senate" in answer to Mr. Clay's call for Documents, was monotonously but "distinctly" read to the "collective wisdom," and collected beauty of the nation, in spite of Mr. Clay's very polite proposal to "dispense with the reading."—Mr. Forsyth politely desired the Clerk might "go ahead," and Col. Crockett, standing by, holding Gov. Poindexter by the ear, grinned a ghastly smile of approbation. The reading occupied the best part of an hour.—Mr. Clay making two moves for "dispensation," which nobody would second.

Mr. Clay, before the reading of the two documents were through, made some objection about their not being what he called for. Mr. Forsyth very promptly replied, showing him the very thing he called for—the Secretary's reasons for the removal of the deposits; the commission of the Agent engaged to contract with the State Banks, &c. &c.

Nothing could have been more vexatious than the reading of these two long Documents, which embraced all the reasons for justifying the course it was Mr. Clay's object to arraign. He had got to answer them, if he could; and he was not very well prepared for this surprise.

After the reading was finished he threw himself into an oratorical posture, and exclaimed with distressing vehemence, "I called for Documents, and the Secretary has given me an argument! I call for bread; and he gives me a stone!" What a jumble of Metaphors.

Mr. Clay's singular fate reminds us of poor Tarpeia, overwhelmed by the Albans; When she betrayed her country to its foes, she specified for what they wore on their left arm—meaning their bracelets; they threw upon her their shields, and she was crushed to death beneath them. Mr. Clay specified for a Document, and he is knocked down by an argument.

It would be useless to attempt to follow the Orator through his labyrinth of logic. I shall not attempt it. He said the Senate-partook of the legislative, judicial, and executive functions; but they would not forego their legislative, because they might be called upon to exercise their judicial functions—obscurely hinting at impeachment. He used the phrase "non committal" two or three times, and said the V. President understood that doctrine; alluded to Mr. Franklin's turning out some of his under clerks; and, looking fiercely at Mr. Lowrie, said if the clerk of the Senate dared, to turn out any man, he would instantly move to expel him; said Mr. Duane was the "son of the father of Democracy;" and Mr. Taney an old Federalist of '98. He dis-coursed of "Maitres d'hotel," and "scullions;" and used many more courtly appellations, not recollected.

He alluded to the Bank agent, and concluded a sentence with exclaiming "such an agent!" making up such a face at the time as to frighten Mr. Webster's son, who was sitting immediately before him, as well as his own son who was just behind him.

He acted well, suiting the action to the word. He pulled out his watch, when alluding to the President's and Secretary Duane's watch, which did not keep time together; he flourished his spectacles when he quoted Jack Downing's spectacle figure; he buttoned up his coat to show how Mr. Taney shrunk before the President; and extended his arms, to show how he expanded before the Senate.

It was a capital performance. I will never miss hearing Mr. Clay, if I can help it during the session.

From the Saco Democrat.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1834.

Mr. Condon.—The most extraordinary feature of the present Congress is a disposition on the part of the opposition to discuss the great interest of the country on preliminary questions—mere questions of reference, instead of asking for investigation or waiting to have subjects investigated and matured by Committees.

Their object is probably two fold,—to endeavor to make an impression on the public mind by loud denunciations and bold and reckless assertions.—And to prevent further investigations into the U. States Bank, or to break the force of such investigations as may be made, after all the delay in their power to effect. Hence we see Mr. Clay in the Senate and McDuffie in the House leading off a long debate dealing in denunciation of the administration, perverting the plain meaning of every official document and distorting and misrepresenting every act of the government. Mr. Clay suffers no opportunity to pass to let off his gall and spleen against the President and all about him, and does not hesitate to make the most groundless assertions, and to shut his eyes to the plainest matters of fact, for the purpose of uttering a slander or making a vile insinuation.

A sense of propriety and common decency, it might be supposed, would restrain him from pouring out the vials of his wrath upon a successful competitor, and would induce him to leave the task of abuse to some more humble friend; but no—the goadings of disappointed ambition know no restraint.

One of the most extraordinary speeches was made yesterday by Mr. Davis of Massachusetts, on the mere presentation of a memorial of a Mr. Fletcher, who has been employed the last fourteen years in doing writing for the Clerk of the House of Representatives, complaining that the present Clerk will not employ him longer. No school boy was ever more florid and pathetic on the inspiring topic of liberty and the rights of American or Roman citizens. To witness the flight of Mr. Davis's oratory, his feeling and research into ancient lore for high examples, a spectator would have supposed some mighty outrage upon the rights of the country had been committed—some flagrant abuse of power or some outrageous breach of solemn compact equal to the long sung violation of National faith by the Cherokees, because Mr. Franklin has not employed Noah Fletcher to copy into large fair hand, bills that have passed certain stages towards becoming laws. The next memorial will probably be from some stationer, drayman or hackman of Mr. Clark's, not employed by Mr. Franklin, for redress of grievances, and another oration on civil liberty from some future Governor of Massachusetts on the mighty question.

To day has been spent as usual on the coming in of a New Year here, by a rush to the President to give him the compliments of the season. The day has been fine and pleasant and the slow splendid.

Yours, &c.

Petitions to Congress. A letter from Washington, to the Journal of Commerce says—"The number of petitions presented this session

from private citizens, has been increased by the offering of some services done by houses, and of land claimers allowed to be settled by a posse.

Mr. Taney's Frederickian tinged as follows.

to be rejected make it the whom faction to the popular will.

You will the butt of the have misadventure of pro

Beware of Bear it; it was the adviser all the never was a idly than Mr. possession a blustering and Mc Duffie, and rigor of their superior and subtle, if those rare ex- teated in their er subdued which he takes tects him from adversary. ination, as ru call down up ing execration

The Eastern Hon. F. O. J. gress from Cu intelligence re Eastern mails the assistant and stated the ed him that it been occasion order of the E tractors. Ev edy of the ev soon to witne

The follow error to the public lands. To the Presi The accom public lands approval on journalment of return it with house in which be reconsider the Constitution

I object to venion of the State and the respecting the two States, a Legislature p agreement the which the au Agents may v "that the Ex pend the auth the sale of lan of the Legisla in the mean wise direct the ment has been of the two St ity in a man ted would be the part of the object of the manner not li Department of this State to s in common to ted the fact to

Augusta, Wp have r since Saturd that both Ho vention on Sa tary of State, 8th District. and faithful large majority Anson G. Sanator from The follo were elected Nathaniel Cl District—Ed nebec District Washington cock District Lincoln Disti. Somer ridgewock.

We lay la of a meeti Thursday la

from private individuals for relief, is unprecedented. Three or four hundred a day have been offered; some for revolutionary service, some for services during the late war, many for horses, houses, and slaves lost in the late war, hundreds of land claims, and claims for interest on former allowances. Private claims ought to be settled by a tribunal established for the purpose.

Mr. Taney. A correspondent of the Fredericktown (Ind.) Citizen writes of the distinguished head of the Treasury Department, as follows. It will be no injury to Mr. Taney to be rejected by the Senate. The people make it their peculiar care to protect those, whom factious politicians persecute, for devotion to public interest and obedience to the popular will.

You will have observed that Mr. Taney is the butt of the opposition warfare. Sir, they have missed their man. He is a rare combination of prudence, decision and firmness.

Beware of entering in a quarrel, but being in, bear it; that thine enemy may beware of thee. was the advice of one who understood as a master the art of the springs of human action. There never was a man who held to the rule more rigidly than Mr. Taney. His judgment and self-possession afford a striking contrast to the blustering and intemperate violence of Clay & Mc Duffie. He is their equal in the compass and rigor of his intellect, and incomparably their superior in whatever is profound, cautious and subtle, in action. He is, in a word, one of those rare examples of men, who may be defeated in their plans and purposes, but are never subdued and conquered. The manner in which he takes and maintains his position, protects him from the ordinary fate of a vanquished adversary. Should the Senate reject his nomination, as rumor says they will, the act will call down upon that body, the bitter and lasting execrations of the American people.

The Eastern Argus publishes a letter from Hon. F. O. J. Smith, Representative in Congress from Cumberland district, communicating intelligence relative to the irregularities of the Eastern mails. Mr. Smith called on Mr. Hobbie, the assistant P. M. G. of the Northern Division, and stated the complaints. Mr. Hobbie informed him that the irregularities referred to have been occasioned by the non-observance of the order of the Postmaster General by the contractors. Orders have been issued for the remedy of the evil so far as practicable. We hope soon to witness its good effects.

[Bangor Republican.]

The following are the objections of the Governor to the resolve relating to the sale of the public lands.

To the President of the Senate: The accompanying resolve relating to the public lands having been presented to me for approval on the day previous to the final adjournment of the last Legislature, I herewith return it with my objections to the Senate, the house in which it originated, that the same may be reconsidered pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution.

I object to the resolve because it is a contravention of the agreement made between this State and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts respecting the lands owned in common by the two States, and ratified by a resolve of the Legislature passed 9th March, 1832. In this agreement the mode is particularly specified by which the authority therein given to the Land Agents may be suspended, and it is provided "that the Executive of either State may suspend the authority of the Agent of said State, in the sale of land, timber, &c. until the meeting of the Legislature and to the end thereof, unless in the mean time the Legislature shall otherwise direct the Agent aforesaid." This agreement has been acted upon by the Land Agents of the two States, and to suspend their authority in a manner different from the one stipulated would be a violation of an agreement on the part of the State. But in order that the object of the Legislature might be effected in a manner not liable to objection, the Executive Department on the 9th March last, by an order suspended the authority of the Land Agent of this State to sell the land and timber belonging in common to the two States, and communicated the fact to the Executive of Massachusetts.

SAMUEL E. SMITH,
Augusta, Jan. 1, 1834.

We have received no letters from Augusta since Saturday. We learn verbally, however, that both Houses of Legislature went into Convention on Saturday, for the choice of Secretary of State, Counsellors and Senator for the 8th District. Roscoe G. Green, Esq. the old and faithful Secretary, was re-elected by a large majority.

Anson G. Chandler, of Calais, was elected Senator from the Eighth District.

The following gentlemen, we understand, were elected Counsellors. York District—Nathaniel Clark, of Limington. Cumberland District—Edmund Mann, of Gorham. Kennebec District—Edward Williams, of Augusta. Washington District—Samuel Moor. Hancock District—John H. Jarvis, of Ellsworth. Lincoln District—John O'Brien, of Thomaston. Somerset District—Asa Clark, of Norridgewock. [Eastern Argus.]

We lay before our readers the Resolutions of a meeting of the Citizens of Richmond on Thursday last. We were not in the City at the

time it took place—but we understand that it was addressed at some length by Mr. W. B. Leigh, who offered the Resolutions—that they were seconded by Mr. Forbes—and after some few remarks from Mr. Wallace, were adopted without opposition.

We are sorry that some one, who considered himself embraced in the invitation to this meeting, did not rise in his place—submit a resolution protesting against the constitutionality, and the renewal of the Bank Charter—and call for a division. Thus—the whole case on that side would have been made out—and we should have known also how many of the 366 citizens present were in favor of renewing this tremendous and unconstitutional institution.

So far as relates to the deposits we agree with some of the propositions stated in the Resolutions. We certainly do not agree with the President as to the precise time and manner of withdrawing the deposits—but, neither, on the other hand, can we agree with the mover or the meeting, that the Bank is entitled, so long as it may be a safe depository, to the public deposits, to the expiration of its charter—this is one of its chartered rights—and that there is any breach of the public faith involved in the withdrawal. We utterly disagree with the resolutions, that the allegations of misconduct against the Bank have been disproved; on the contrary, we think it evident that it has tampered with the elections and with the press; besides being guilty of other transgressions. These questions, however, will be fully discussed, hereafter—and these several propositions will be clearly made out.

We understand that within a few days past, large quantities of timber lands have changed hands at a great advance. The value of these lands cannot be denied, and until they come up to something near their real worth, offer a rich field, for speculators, or persons wishing to embark largely in operations which cannot fail of returning four fold. We are told that upwards of 70 additional saws will be in motion by the first of June on the Penobscot. We have heard it estimated that there are about 6000 persons in the woods at the east engaged in cutting trees and getting out timber for the coming season! Yet with all this preparation, it will be impossible to get into the market a sufficiency of timber to satisfy the increasing demand. We believe no other State in the Union can furnish such a supply of soft pine timber as our own. Those who own large tracts cannot estimate them too highly. [Portland Advertiser.]

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[From the Newburyport Herald.]
First of January.—A friend of ours, (who always knows how he stands,) said to us yesterday "if you have anything charged to me let me know it, for I make it a rule to let none of my accounts remain unsettled after the 31st of December." What an excellent rule is this, if carried into execution. This is a text from which every man ought to preach; till his accounts are all cancelled. If any man refuses to settle, then the aid of the officers of the law legitimately comes in, for if a man cannot pay all his balances to-day, let him settle his accounts, and give his obligation, payable in future, then he will know how he stands. It is better for both debtor and creditor. Life is robbed of half its value when we live in doubt and uncertainty, how the world is going with us. "Short settlements make long friends" is a true but true proverb, and we believe half the sources of litigation, broils and contentions arise from negligence to fulfil pecuniary obligations, and habits of procrastination; and you, Mr. Editor, I am confident will subscribe to this sentiment, and so will every man who is disposed to "deal justly."

A late St. Andrews, (N. B.) paper, complains of the manner in which the provincial Crown Lands are disposed of by the Surveyor General at the command of the Lieut. Governor. New England enterprise and Yankee calculation have not it appears been limited to our own side even of an undefined line—Vast tracts of pine land in New Brunswick have passed into their possession during the past year. This is construed by the above mentioned paper as a contravention of the part of their Government at dishonorable traffic, repugnant to the feelings of their citizens, and ruinous in its operations. "While it is sport to you it is death to us." A case is cited of a lumberman who had just been arrested in his business, pursued under process for the last nine years; in consequence of its being sold "for Boston Dollars." Another case, of a most loyal subject, who refused to accept of \$2400 to become the agent of conveyance of lands to American citizens. The provincial speculators, we suppose, are afraid of the same class of our citizens, and jealous of their superior shrewdness and monopolizing disposition. Their motto is, "go ahead."

[Bangor Republican.]

Failures in New York.—As their seems to be some interest abroad to know how we get along in the commercial emporium, we will state our misfortunes just as they are. The whole number of failures of sufficient consequence to be mentioned on Change, which have occurred within the last sixty days, is four. The aggregate deficit of the whole, will not exceed a hundred thousand dollars, and half of this is borne voluntarily by a family connexion of one of the houses. Fifty thousand dollars will cover the whole loss of the commercial community at large. We know that this is a miserably small account to give of a great city—but we cannot help it. [N. Y. J. Com.]

Pretty Fair. A facetious Editor thinks the decision of the Rev. Mr. Malcolm—(adverse to officiating at the nuptials of a communicant and non-communicant)—comes well up to the matrons of Wheatland, who whilom resolved, in conclave assembled, "that their daughters should not marry masons, or to the little Yankee girl who refused to 'lap lasses, from hogsheds landing from a vessel on the wharf, 'because the cap'n sword.'"

Col. Crockett's Last. "Well," said the Colonel, the other day, after a heated debate in the House of Representatives, "a man may get so full of pizen here, that if he'd bite himself he'd die."

No person can be perfectly agreeable without a portion of wit and vivacity; but that perspicacity which is employed in discovering and exposing the foibles of others, particularly of those with whom we live in habits of intimacy, is but another name for treachery and ingratitude; and vivacity, unaccompanied by tenderness and delicacy, is like the picture of a gaudy landscape, eminent only for its brilliant coloring.

An ingenious mode of advertising for a husband.—We copy the following advertisement from the New York Standard.—Phil. Cour. **To Single Gentlemen.** A respectable young widow, having room in her house than is necessary for her own family (without children) desirous of receiving as a boarder a middle aged gentleman of unquestionable respectability and domestic habits, and who would make himself agreeable as a friend and companion. A note with name and address, sent to L. M. D. at this office, will receive prompt attention.

The greatest advantage of being thought a wit, is that it gives one the greater freedom in playing the fool.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. In order to secure a full attendance at the annual meeting of the State Temperance Society, to adopt a more efficient organization of the friends of Temperance in this State, and to awaken a more vigorous and general interest in the cause, the Executive Committee of the Kennebec County Temperance Society, at the suggestion of the President, have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a Convention of delegates from all the Temperance Societies and friends of Temperance in this State to assemble, on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1834, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue in session until such business as may come before them shall be completed.

Voted, That the Secretary be instructed to publish a notice to that effect, and to request all the newspapers in the State to give it insertion until the time of meeting, and to use their influence to ensure a general attendance.

Attest, H. K. BAKER, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In Leeds, Mr. Warren Foster to Miss Elvira Gilbert.
In Wayne, Mr. Samuel M. Ingalls to Miss Sylvia P. Wing.
In Augusta, by Rev. Mr. Tappan, Mr. William Mann of Bangor, to Miss Sophia Nickerson. Mr. Daniel Savage to Miss Rebecca Hixon, both of Augusta.
In Jay, Mr. Samuel D. Darling, of Jay, to Miss Prudence Jenkins, of Sumner.

DIED.

In this town, Mrs. Huldah, wife of Mr. Thomas Chase, aged about 70 years.
In this town, on the 11th inst. Phebe, daughter of William C. Brooks, aged about 17.
In Norway, Mrs. Marsena Robbins, aged about 60.
In Lovell, Mr. Samuel Patterson, aged 73.
In Leeds, Zilph A. Russell, aged 19.
In Bangham, on the 9th inst. Moses Chamberlain, Esq. aged 72 years—a revolutionary soldier, and grandson of the celebrated John Chamberlain, who slew Pausanias, the Chieftain, in Lovell's Fight.
In Bangor, Mrs. Margaret A. wife of Mr. John S. Snyward, aged 28 years; Mrs. Martin Burgess Starrett, wife of George Starrett, Esq. aged 35 years; Mr. Richmond Daggett, aged about 50.
In Eastport, Horatio Baylies, son of Gen. James W. Ripley, aged 15 months.

Notice.

ALL persons having unsettled Accounts with the Subscriber, are requested to call and settle on or before the 10th day of February, or their demands will be left with an Attorney for collection.

BENJAMIN F. CRAWFORD,
Paris, Jan. 13, 1834.

Letters remaining in the Post Office, at Paris, Me., Jan. 1st, 1834.
Levi Berry Jr. Warren Bessie, Harriet Bolster, Thomas Cary, Daniel Chase, Isaac Cummings, Albert Cushman, John Dearing, William H. Dearing, Ansel Field, Nathaniel Fidler, Rhoda Gray, Augustus Harris, Samuel Houghton, Harriet S. Jackson, Elizabeth P. Lane, Philip Mason, Joseph Penly, James Perry, Robert Pike, Stephen Pratt, Thomas Prince, John Recker, Samuel Robinson, Sidney S. Robinson, John Royal, Hannibal Smith, Simon Smith, Caleb Swift, Bezael White, Charles Young, Jr.
JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
ON the petition of STEPHEN BARTLETT, Administrator of the estate of Peregrine Bartlett late of Bethel in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of five hundred and eighteen dollars and seventy cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

Ordered. That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
ON the petition of LYMAN RAWSON, Administrator of the estate of David Lufkin late of Rumford in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of eighty dollars and seventy-five cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

Ordered. That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of March, next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
LEWIS J. STURTEVANT Administrator of the estate of Sylvanus Sturtevant late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered. That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
LUTHER VASBURN Administrator of the estate of Seth Swift late of Paris in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered. That the said administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the last Will and Testament of

HANNAN BARROWS,
late of Bethel, in the County of Oxford, widower, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him.

WILLIAM PRATT,
Bethel, Jan. 7, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JOSEPH COBB,
late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him.

EBENR. COBB,
Livermore, Jan. 7, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix de bonis non with the Will annexed on the estate of

ELLIS BARTLETT,
late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to her.

JUDITH BARTLETT,
Bethel, Jan. 7, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES BACON,
late of Byron, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him.

JONAS GREEN,
Byron, Jan. 7, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

LUTHER BRETT,
late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, Cabinet-maker, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to him.

JOHN HEARSEY,
Canton, Jan. 7, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

BENJAMIN WORMELL,
late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him.

CYRUS WORMELL,
Paris, Jan. 7, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ICHABOD BENSON,
late of Chandler's Gore in the County of Oxford, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to him.

ICHABOD BENSON,
Chandler's Gore, Jan. 7, 1834.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

URIAH H. VIRGIN Administrator of the estate of William Virgin, late of Rumford in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered. That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
BETSEY STEPHENS Administratrix of the estate of Samuel Stephens, Jr. late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered. That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.
JOHN HEARSEY Administrator of the estate of John Ames late of Canton in said County, yeoman, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered. That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

Copartnership Notice.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT, and have taken the Store near the Mills, formerly occupied by J. B. Smith, where they have for sale on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, or credit, a good assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries, English and American Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glassware, School Books and Stationery, Paints, Medicines, &c. &c. making it all a very extensive variety of seasonable goods. Former customers of the subscribers are respectfully invited to call.

JONATHAN B. SMITH,
ANTHONY BENNETT,
Norway-Village, Nov. 16, 1833.

SMITH & BENNETT will carry on the Potash business improved by A. Bennett, and wish to receive orders in exchange for Goods at their cash prices.

Norway-Village, Nov. 22, 1833.

New Store.

CUSHMAN & PHILLIPS.

HAVE taken the Store formerly occupied by R. & L. G. S. Bond on the corner of Exchange and Middle Streets, and are now opening an entire new Stock of

Dry Goods,

Among which are the following, viz: about 150 pieces of 3-4 and 5-4 English and French

Merinos,

BLACK and GOLD BRO DE NAPLES and GROS SWISS SATEENS from 2-6 to 6 shillings the yard.

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, MULBERRY & DRAB BROAD CLOTHS.

SURTOUT cloths and CASSIMERES.

OLIVE and DRAB PETERSHAMES,

BLUE and BROWN CAMELS,

BOOKING & FLANNEL for LINENS,

FURNITURES and LINING CAMBRICS,

Flax, Silk, Bandannas and Pongee Handkerchiefs (low priced), one Bale Russian DIAPERS, Bro Linnen Table Covers, Linens, Long Lawns, Linnen Cambrics, Linnen Handkerchiefs, Thibet do, checked and corded Cambrics, Book and Swiss Muslin, Green and White, Bleached Gauze Veils, Green Barrage, Suspensers, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

London Rose Blankets,

7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 & 12-4.

DOMESTICS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Drills, Greyses, Tickings, Warp Yarns, Batings, Wadding, &c. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest price for CASH.

ALSO—WANTED AS ABOVE,

3000 yds. all WOOL and COTTON & WOOL FLANNEL.

1000 yds. FULLED CLOTH.

Portland, Oct. 31, 1833.

School Books, &c.

E. LIVERMORE has transferred the stock of School Books and Stationery formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore to the Subscribers, which he is authorized to sell at the following prices for CASH, viz:

American First Class Book, 75 cts.; National Reader, 50 cts.; Introduction to do. 35 cts.; Analytical Reader 25 cts.; Second to do. 50 cts.; Young Reader 17 cts.; Goodrich's History of the U. S. 42 cts.; National Spelling Book 17 cts.; Introduction to do. 8 cts.; Webster's do. 12 1-2 cts.; Whelpy's Compend 75 cts.; Parley's Geography 35 cts.; Ingersoll's Grammar 50 cts.; Fisk's do. 50 cts.; Goodrich's do. 50 cts.; Campbell's do. Walker's Dictionary 30 cts.; Webster's do. 71 cts.; Smith's Arithmetic 34 cts.; North American do. 1st part 10 cts. 2d part 30 cts.; Temple's do. 25 cts.; Kinsie's do. 42 cts.; Colburn's do. 25 cts.; sequel 67 cts.; Walpole's do. 57 cts.; Pronouncing Testaments 30 cts. 12 1-2 cts. 24 cts.

Also—At prices equally low, Student's Computation, Worcester's Primer, Worcester's 2d Book, Jackson's and other Arithmetics, Manuscripts, Writing Books, Noyes' Penmanship, Spellers, and every other article of the kind used in schools.

—LIKEWISE—

All the Patent Medicines, and Agencies for the same, formerly kept at the Oxford Bookstore, either by Asa Boston or E. Livermore—Among which are Thompson's Eye Water, Lee's Windmill Pills, Deane's Pills, Jewett's Vegetable Pills, Anderson's Gough Drops, British Oil, Essence Spruce Salt, Rheum Gintment, Brown's Drops, &c. &c. &c. Also, Rich Ointment, Goodrich's Ointment, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Oil Sars, Aromatic Sassa, Vegetable Balmatory Balsam, &c. &c.

I have transferred all the Patent Medicines formerly kept by me, together with the Agencies for the same to Smith and Bennett—Purchasers may depend upon finding the genuine articles by applying to them.

E. LIVERMORE.
Norway-Village, Nov. 17, 1833.

BLANKS FOR SALE, by

ISAAC HARLOW.
Paris-Hill, Oct. 5, 1833.

